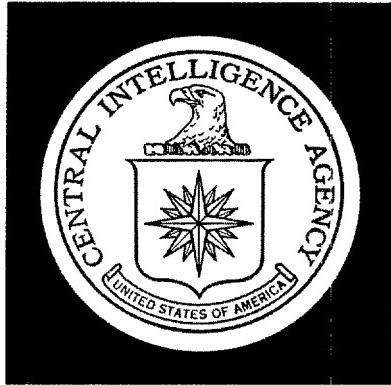


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# *Central Intelligence Bulletin*

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Hong Kong - Communist China: Strong British action against the militant apparatus in Hong Kong has put the lid on mass violence in the past week.

Hard-core Communists are determined to keep the pressure on by isolated bombing attacks, primarily against police stations. Police raids on Communist strongholds and the arrest of top leaders directing the struggle, however, are disrupting Communist organizations and lowering Communist morale. The police, in addition to netting some leading agitators, on 21 July arrested a top figure in the principal organization directing the mass disturbances.

The food strike, tentatively scheduled to begin this week, has been canceled or postponed. Some reports indicate the main local Communist distributing agency refused to cooperate unless ordered to do so by Peking. The call for a strike of the harbor facilities has so far caused only slight delays of a small number of ships sailing for mainland ports.

Peking's reaction to the stepped-up British police action has been prompt but relatively restrained. Yesterday, the Chinese Government told Reuters' Peking correspondent that he would not be allowed to leave his residence until further notice, as a reprisal for the "unjustified persecution" of Communist reporters in Hong Kong. On 20 July, the New China News Agency attacked the British in terms mild for the Chinese. The agency told the British that they would be "held fully responsible for all the serious consequences," but made no mention of Peking's earlier official protests against alleged British "atrocities."

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Indonesia: The Suharto regime has revived the anti-Sukarno campaign, partly to deflect criticism of high-level corruption.

Suharto has seemed to be making slow progress against corruption, but he prefers to do it quietly, lest political repercussions disrupt relationships within the government. He remains convinced that the economic stabilization program, with its anti-inflation measures, requires a unified government approach. He views it as a prerequisite both for economic development and for political stability, deserving priority treatment.

Army leaders have resurrected the anti-Sukarno campaign. While there is genuine concern that "Sukarnoists" have recently become too bold, the leaders also wish to divert student activists and their supporters from their anticorruption campaign. The students, aware that their campaign was foundering, have agreed to entrust the corruption issue to a "university-state task force" and have returned enthusiastically to Sukarno as a target.

Apparently to add an air of urgency to the anti-Sukarnoist campaign, the government has announced the arrest of members of an "armed band" which was plotting an "old order comeback." [redacted]

[redacted] the detainees include 12 mid-echelon officers recently arrested in the course of the army's continuing anti-Communist operations, and two retired leftist generals. [redacted]

NOTES

[REDACTED]

Turkey: Turkish officials say they are deeply concerned over Soviet intentions in the Middle East and over the future policies of the Arab states most involved in the war with Israel. The Turks are apprehensive about the long-term security implications for Turkey and are particularly alarmed by possible Soviet penetration into Iraq. Turkey considers Iran its only staunch ally in the area, and Ankara realizes that the Shah faces the same potential threats.

South Korea: The political squabble over alleged rigging of last month's National Assembly elections continues to stymie operation of the legislature. The intransigence of opposition hard-liners and President Pak Chong-hui's personal pique over their humiliating activities during his inauguration are hampering efforts to end the boycott of the assembly. The Pak government probably will be reluctant to face up to such a controversial issue as sending substantial additional troops to Vietnam while the legislative crisis remains unresolved.

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Uruguay: Most of the labor unions in Montevideo supported the Communist-instigated 24-hour general strike on 20 July. Although some local buses, central government offices, and public utilities remained in operation, many normal activities were interrupted. Inspired by this success, the Communists are likely to continue labor agitation and sporadic work stoppages to discredit the government.

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